

From the Emancipator Extra. PROTEST OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

To the President of the United States:

Sir,
In your message to Congress on the 7th instant, are the following passages:—"I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the south by attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals, addressed to the passions of the slaves, in print and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war." There is doubtless no respectable portion of our countrymen, who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret, at conduct so destructive of the harmony and peace of the country, and so repugnant to the principles of our national compact, and to the dictates of humanity and religion." You remark that it is fortunate that the people of the north have "given so strong and impressive a tone to the sentiments entertained against the proceedings of the misguided persons who have engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts." And you proceed to suggest to Congress "the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the southern States, through the mails, of incendiary publications, intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection." A servile insurrection, as experience has shown, involves the slaughter of the whites, without respect to sex or age. Hence, sir, the purpose of the information you have communicated to Congress, and to the world, is, that there are American citizens who, in violation of the dictates of humanity and religion, have engaged in unconstitutional and wicked attempts to circulate through the mails, inflammatory appeals, addressed to the passions of the slaves, and wicked appeals, as implied in the object of your proposed law, are intended to stimulate the slaves to indiscriminate massacre. Recent events irresistibly confirm the application of your remarks to the officers and members of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries.

On the 25th March, 1834, the Senate of the United States passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President, in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

On the 15th of the ensuing month, you transmitted to that body your "solemn protest" against their decision. Instructed by your example, we now, sir, in behalf of the society of which we are constituted organs, and in behalf of all who are associated with it, present to you this, our "solemn protest" against your grievous and unfounded accusations.

Should it be supposed that in thus addressing you we are wanting in the respect due to your exalted station, we offer in our vindication your own acknowledgment to the Senate:—"Subject only to the restraints of truth and justice, the free people of the United States have the undoubted right as individuals, or collectively, orally or in writing, at such times and in such language and form as they may think proper, to discuss the (President's) official conduct, and to express and promulgate their opinions concerning it."

In the exercise of this "undoubted right," we protest against the judgment you have pronounced against abolitionists.

First, because, in rendering that judgment officially, you assumed a power not belonging to your office.

You complained that the resolution censuring your conduct, "though adopted by the Senate in its legislative capacity, is, in its effect and in all its characteristics, essentially judicial." And thus, sir, although the charges of which we complain were made by you in your executive capacity, they are, equally with the resolution, essentially judicial. The Senate adjudged that your conduct was unconstitutional. You pass the same judgment on our efforts. Nay, sir, you go further than the Senate: "That body forbore to impeach your motives—but you have assumed the prerogatives, not only of a court of law, but of conscience—and pronounce our efforts to be wicked as well as unconstitutional."

Secondly, We protest against the publicity you have given to your accusations.

You felt it to be a grievance that the charge against you was "spread upon the journal of the Senate, published to the nation and to the world—made part of our enduring archives, and incorporated in the history of the age. The punishment of removal from office, and future disqualification, does not follow the decision; but the MORAL INFLUENCE of a solemn declaration by a majority of the Senate, that the accused is guilty of the offence charged upon him, has been as effectually secured as if the like declaration had been made upon an impeachment expressed in the same terms."

And is it nothing, sir, that we are officially charged by the President of the U. States, with wicked and unconstitutional efforts, and with harboring the most execrable intentions; and this too in a document spread upon the journals of both Houses of Congress, published to the nation and to the world, made part of our enduring archives, and incorporated in the history of the age? It is true, that although you have given judgment against us, you cannot award execution. We are not indeed subjected to the penalty of murder; but need we ask you, sir, what must be the MORAL INFLUENCE of your declaration, that we have intended its perpetration?

Thirdly, We protest against your condemnation of us unheard.

What, sir, was your complaint against

the Senate? "Without notice, unheard and untried, I find myself charged, on the records of the Senate, and in a form unknown in our country, with the high crime of violating the laws and Constitution of my country. No notice of the charge was given to the accused, and no opportunity afforded him to respond to the accusation—to meet his accusers face to face—to cross-examine the witnesses—to procure counteracting testimony, or to be heard in his defence."

Had you, sir, done to others, as it thus seems you would that others should do to you, no occasion would have been given for this protest. You most truly assert, in relation to the conduct of the Senate, "It is the policy of our benign system of jurisprudence, to secure in all criminal proceedings, and even in the most trivial litigations, a fair, unprejudiced, and impartial trial." And by what authority, sir, do you expect such of your fellow-citizens as are known as abolitionists, from the benefit of this benign system? When has a fair, unprejudiced and impartial trial been accorded to those who dare to maintain that all men are equally entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? What was the trial, sir, which preceded the judgment you have rendered against them?

Fourthly, We protest against the vagueness of your charges.

We cannot more forcibly describe the injustice you have done us, than by adopting your own indignant remonstrance against what you deemed similar injustice on the part of the Senate. "Some of the first principles of natural right and enlightened jurisprudence, have been violated in the very form of the resolution. It carefully abstains from averring in which of the late proceedings the President has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws. Why was not the certainty of the offence, the nature and cause of the accusation, set out in the manner required in the Constitution, before even the humblest individual, for the smallest crime, can be exposed to condemnation? Such a specification was due to the accused, that he might direct his defence to the real points of attack. A more striking illustration of the soundness and necessity of the rules which forbid vague and indefinite generalities, and require a reasonable certainty in all judicial allegations, and a more glaring instance of the violation of these rules, has seldom been exhibited."

It has been reserved for you, sir, to exhibit a still more striking illustration of the importance of these rules, and a still more glaring instance of their violation. You have accused an indefinite number of your fellow citizens, without designation of name or residence, of making unconstitutional and wicked efforts, and of harboring intentions which could be entertained only by the most depraved and abandoned of mankind; and yet you carefully abstain from averring which article of the Constitution they have transgressed; you omit stating when, where, and by whom these wicked attempts were made; you give no specification of the inflammatory appeals, which you assert have been addressed to the passions of the slaves. You well know that the "moral influence" of your charges will affect thousands and tens of thousands of your countrymen, many of them your political friends—some of them heretofore honored with your confidence—most, if not all of them, of irreproachable characters; and yet, by the very vagueness of your charges, you incapacitate each one of this multitude from proving his innocence.

Fifthly, We protest against your charges, because they are untrue. Surely, sir, the burden of proof rests upon you. If you possess evidence against us, we are, by your own shewing, entitled "an opportunity to cross-examine witnesses, to procure counteracting testimony, and to be heard in [our] defence." You complained that you had been denied such an opportunity. It was not to have been expected, then, that you would make the conduct of the Senate the model of your own. Conscious of the wrong done to you, and protesting against it, you found yourself compelled to enter on your defence. You have placed us in similar circumstances, and we proceed to follow your example.

The substance of your various allegations may be embodied in the charge, that we have attempted to circulate through the mails appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and with the intention of producing a servile war.

It is deserving of notice, that the attempt to circulate our papers is alone charged upon us. It is not pretended that we have put our appeals into the hands of a single slave, or that in any instance our endeavors to excite a servile war have been crowned with success. And in what way was our most execrable attempt made? By secret agents, traversing the slave country in disguise, stealing by night into the hut of the slave, and there reading to him our inflammatory appeals? You, sir, answer this question by declaring, that we attempted the mighty mischief by circulating our appeals "THROUGH THE MAILS!" And are the southern slaves, sir, accustomed to receive periodicals by the mail? Of the thousands of publications mailed from the Anti-Slavery Office for the south, did you ever hear, sir, of one solitary paper being addressed to a slave? Would you know to whom they were directed, consult the southern newspapers, and you will find them complaining that they were sent to public officers, clergymen, and other influential citizens. Thus it seems we are incendiaries, who place the torch in the hands of him whose dwelling we would fire! We are conspiring to excite a servile war, and announce our design to the masters, and commit to their care and disposal the very

instruments by which we expect to effect our purpose! It has been said that thirty or forty of our papers were received at the south directed to free persons of color. We cannot deny the assertion, because these papers may have been mailed by others, for the sinister purpose of charging the act upon us. We are, however, ready to make our several affidavits that not one paper, without our knowledge or by our authority, has ever been sent to any such person in a slave state. The free people of color at the south can exert no influence in behalf of the enslaved; and we have no disposition to excite odium against them, by making them the recipients of our publications.

Your proposal that a law should be passed, punishing the circulation through the mails of papers intended to excite the slaves to insurrection, necessarily implies that such papers are now circulated; and you expressly and positively assert, that we have attempted to circulate appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, and calculated to produce all the horrors of a servile war. We trust, sir, your proposed law, so portentous to the freedom of the press, will not be enacted, till you have furnished Congress with stronger evidence of its necessity than unsupported assertions. We hope you will lay before that body, for its information, the papers to which you refer. This is the more necessary, as the various public journals and meetings, which have denounced us for entertaining insurrectionary and murderous designs, have in no instance been able to quote from our publications a single exhortation to the slaves to break their fetters, or the expression of a solitary wish for a servile war.

How far our writings are "calculated" to produce insurrection, is a question which will be variously decided according to the latitude in which it is discussed. When we recollect that the humble school book, the tale of fiction, and the costly annual, have been placed under the ban by southern editors for trivial allusions to slavery—and that a southern divine has warned his fellow citizens of the danger of permitting slaves to be present at the celebration of our national festival, where they might listen to the Declaration of Independence, and to eulogiums on liberty—we have little hope that our disquisitions on human rights will be generally deemed safe and innocent, where those rights are habitually violated. Certain writings of one of your predecessors, President Jefferson, would undoubtedly be regarded, in some places, as insurrectionary as to expose to popular violence whoever should presume to circulate them.

As therefore, sir, there is no common standard by which the criminality of opinions respecting slavery can be tested, we acknowledge the foresight which prompted you to recommend that the "severe penalties" of your proposed law should be awarded, not according to the character of the publication, but the intent on the part of the writer. Still, sir, we apprehend that no trivial difficulties will be experienced in the application of your law. The writer may be anonymous, or beyond the reach of prosecution, while the porter who deposits the papers in the Post Office, and the mail carrier who transports them, having no evil intentions, cannot be visited with the "severe penalties;" and thus will your law fail in securing to the south that entire exemption from all discussions on the subject of slavery, which it so vehemently desires. The success of the attempt already made to establish a censorship of the press, is not such as to invite farther encroachments on the right of the people to publish their sentiments.

In your protest, you remarked to the Senate "The whole executive power being vested in the President, who is responsible for its exercise, it is a necessary consequence that he should have a right to employ agents of his own choice to aid him in the performance of his duties, and to discharge them when he is no longer willing to be responsible for their acts. He is equally bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, whether they impose duties on the highest officer of State, or the lowest subordinate in any of the departments."

It may not be uninteresting to you, sir, to be informed in what manner your "Subordinate" in New York, who, on your "responsibility" is exercising the functions of Censor of the American press, discharges the arduous duties of this untitled, and until now, unheard of office. We beg leave to assure you, that his task is executed with a simplicity of principle, and celerity of despatch unknown to any Censor of the press in France or Austria. Your Subordinate decides upon the incendiary character of the publications committed to the Post Office, by a glance at the wrappers or bags in which they are contained. No packages sent to be mailed from our office, and directed to a slave state, can escape the vigilance of this inspector of canvasses and brown paper. Even your own protest, sir, if in an anti-slavery envelope, would be arrested on its progress to the south, as "inflammatory, incendiary and insurrectionary in the highest degree."

No veto, however, is as yet imposed on the circulation of publications from any printing office but our own. Hence when we desire to send "appeals" to the south, all that is necessary is, to insert them in some newspaper that espouses our principles, pay for as many thousand copies as we think proper, and order them to be mailed according to our instructions.

Such, sir, is the worthless protection purchased for the south, by the most unblushing and dangerous usurpation of which any public officer has been guilty since the organization of our federal government. Were the Senate, in reference to your acknowledged responsibility for the conduct of your subordinates to resolve,

"that the President in relation to the suppression of certain papers in the N. York Post Office, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both;" instead of protesting against the charge, you would be compelled to acknowledge its truth, and you would plead the necessity of the case in your vindication. The weight to be attached to such a plea, may be learned from the absurdity and inefficacy of the New York Censorship. Be assured, sir, your proposed law to punish the intentions of an author, will in its practical operations, prove equally impotent.

And now, sir, permit us respectfully to suggest to you, the propriety of ascertaining the real designs of abolitionists, before your apprehensions of them, lead you to sanction any more trifling with the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. You assume it as a fact, that abolitionists are miscreants, who are laboring to effect the massacre of their southern brethren. Are you aware of the extent of the reproach, which such an assumption casts upon the character of your countrymen? In August last, the number of Anti-Slavery Societies known to us, was 263; we have now the names of more than 350 societies, and accessions are daily made to the multitude who embrace our principles. And can you think it possible, sir, that these citizens are deliberately plotting murder, and furnishing us with funds to send publications to the south "intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection?" Is there anything in the character and manners of the free states, to warrant the imputation on their citizens of such enormous wickedness? Have you ever heard, sir, of whole communities in these states, subjecting obnoxious individuals to mock trial, and then in contempt of law, humanity and religion, deliberately murdering them? You have seen in the public journals, great rewards offered for the perpetration of horrible crimes. We appeal to your candor and ask, were those rewards offered by abolitionists, or by men whose charges against abolitionists, you have condescended to sanction and disseminate?

And what, sir, is the character of those whom you have in your message held up to the execration of the civilized world? Their enemies being judges, they are religious fanatics. And what are the haunts of these plotters of murder? The pulpit, the bench, the bar, the professor's chair, the hall of legislation, the meeting for prayer, the temple of the Most High.—But strange and monstrous as is this conspiracy, still you believe in its existence, and call on Congress to counteract it.—Be persuaded, sir, the moral sense of the community is abundantly sufficient to render this conspiracy utterly impotent, the moment its machinations are exposed.—Only PROVE the assertions and insinuations in your message, and you dissolve in an instant every Anti-Slavery Society in our land. Think not, sir, that we shall interpose any obstacle to an inquiry into our conduct. We invite, nay, sir, we entreat the appointment by Congress of a committee of investigation, to visit the Anti-Slavery Office in New York. They shall be put in possession of copies of all the publications that have issued from our press. Our whole correspondence shall be submitted to their inspection; our accounts of receipts and expenditures shall be spread before them, and we ourselves will cheerfully answer under oath whatever interrogatories they may put us relating to the charges you have advanced.

Should such a committee be denied, and should the law you propose, stigmatizing us as felons, be passed without inquiry into the truth of your accusation and without allowing us a hearing, then shall we make the language of your protest our own, and declare that, "If such proceedings shall be approved and sustained by an intelligent people, then will the great contest with arbitrary power which had established in statutes, in bills of rights, in sacred charters, and in constitutions of government, the right of every citizen to a notice before trial, to a hearing before condemnation, and to an impartial tribunal for deciding on the charge, have been made in VAIN."

Before we conclude, permit us, sir, to offer you the following assurances.

Our principles, our objects, and our measures, are wholly uncontaminated by considerations of party policy. Whatever may be our respective opinions as citizens, of men and measures, as abolitionists we have expressed no political preferences, and are pursuing no party ends.—From neither of the gentlemen nominated to succeed you, have we anything to hope or fear; and to neither of them do we intend, as abolitionists, to afford any aid or influence. This declaration will, it is hoped, satisfy the partisans of the rival candidates, that it is not necessary for them to assail our rights, by way of convincing the south that they do not possess our favor.

We have addressed you, sir, on this occasion, with republican plainness, and Christian sincerity; but with no desire to derogate from the respect that is due to you, or wantonly to give you pain. To repel your charges, and to disabuse the public, was a duty we owed to ourselves, to our children, and above all, to the great and holy cause in which we are engaged. That cause we believe is approved by our Maker; and while we retain this belief, it is our intention, trusting to His direction and protection, to persevere in our endeavors to impress upon the minds and hearts of our countrymen the sinfulness of claiming property in human beings, and the duty and wisdom of immediately relinquishing it.

When convinced that our endeavors are wrong, we shall abandon them, but such conviction must be produced by oth-

er arguments than vituperation, popular violence, or penal enactments.

ARTHUR TAPPAN,
WILLIAM JAY,
JOHN RANKIN,
ABRAHAM L. COX,
JOSHUA LEAVITT,
SIMON S. JOCELYN,
LEWIS TAPPAN,
THEODORE S. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL E. CORNISH,
ELIZUR WRIGHT, JR.,
Executive Committee.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26, 1835.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

A T CHIPMAN'S POINT, Orwell Vt.
The subscriber is now opening a very large and general assortment of GOODS, at the new Brick Store, a few rods north of W. Chipman & Co's Store, which he offers for sale for Cash, all kinds of country produce, or on approved credit. Having purchased the most of his Goods at auction and by the package, and being situated on the lake shore where he is at a very trifling expense in getting his Goods from Market—he feels a confidence in saying that he will sell Goods as low, or lower than any merchant in the State. He would invite his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves. Storing and Forwarding promptly attended to and done on the lowest terms.

N. B. The highest price paid for Sheep Pelts.

J. McEWAN.
Orwell, Oct. 19, 1835. (ep3m)

STOVES.

THE subscribers have at their warehouse a large assortment of COOK, BOX and PARLOR STOVES, at wholesale and retail, among which will be found the well known "Conant Stove," and the improved Rotary Cooking Stove.

The fire plates to the latter having been strengthened, we can confidently recommend the article for durability, and competent judges have already pronounced it the best stove in use.

It is believed that our stoves possess every qualification to recommend them to the patronage of the public, save an extravagantly high price, which is a matter of no great importance, compared with the quality of the article itself.

PLOWS, CAULDRON KETTLES and HOLLOW WARE, constantly on hand, and most kinds of Castings made at short notice.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT.
Brandon, Oct. 12, 1835.

N. B.—We again say that Stanley is not the inventor of the Rotary Stove—and we engage to indemnify any and all who purchase or use our stoves, against his claim.

NATIONAL CHURCH HARMONY.

CONTAINING tunes calculated for public worship, anthems and select pieces for fests, thanksgivings, Christmas, missionary meetings, ordinations, dedications, anniversaries, &c. &c. by N. D. GOULD—new stereotyped edition, enlarged.

The publishers have been induced, in consequence of the very liberal patronage bestowed upon this work, to add to it fourteen pages of new music, in addition to the former supplement, without increase of price.

The work now contains 250 psalm tunes, giving a large variety, adapted to every metre of sacred poetry found in books used in any of our churches. It also contains 80 anthems and select pieces, including the compositions of more than one hundred different authors.

The new plan adopted for this work of placing the full harmony on the Bass and Treble staff, in small notes, has been highly commended, and will readily be acknowledged of important advantage to all those who play the organ and piano forte.

The conciseness and clearness of the rudiments—the adaptation of additional tunes to the common tunes, to give variety, and prevent the scholar from learning time, accent, tune words, &c. by rote too, must also be an advantage perceived by every teacher and chorister.

The metrical tunes are so arranged that on most of the pages will be found two of a different character, on such relative keys as will enable choristers to pass readily from one to the other, when the sentiment of the words vary in the same hymn, so as to require music of a different character.

As the work is stereotyped, the public will not be perplexed with constant changes, as none will be made, except the addition of tunes, which all can have, and the correction of typographical errors which may occur.

The work is printed on good paper, from handsome type, and is in every way manufactured in the best manner.

Also the **JUVENILE HARMONY**, containing appropriate hymns and music, for Sabbath Schools, Sabbath School anniversaries, and family devotion. By N. D. Gould.

This little work, which is intended for Sabbath Schools, Sabbath School anniversaries, and family devotion, we consider one of great merit, because peculiarly well adapted to the object for which it is intended. It contains the Rudiments of Music, set forth in a plain, familiar manner, so that persons little versed in the science of music, may understand, so as to be able to teach children and youth in this interesting and increasingly popular branch of education. The music, which is mostly original, is simple, yet chaste; the words are appropriate, and the form and execution of the work such as to render it attractive. Its remarkable

cheapness, too, we think must recommend it to every one desiring such a work. It contains thirty-one tunes and sixty-three hymns, and is sold at the very low price of \$10 per hundred, or 12½ cts. single.

Withink it cannot but meet with a grateful reception by the friends of sacred music, and particularly by children and Sabbath School teachers throughout the country.

Teachers and choristers will be furnished with sample copies gratis, on application to the publishers,

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
59 Washington-st. Boston.

PROSPECTUS.

New-England Farmer and Gardener's Journal.

THIS is a weekly paper, devoted to Agricultural, Horticultural and Rural Economy. It is conducted by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various Agricultural writers, and by the observations of many of the best practical Cultivators in the United States. The New-England Farmer is printed with a new type on good paper in a quarto form, pagged, making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis.

This Journal has been published 13 years, during which time unremitting exertions have been made to make it acceptable and useful to the farmer and gardener.

At the end of each year the Numbers can be bound, and constitute a valuable work, being worth their subscription price as a book of reference.

A weekly report of the sales at Brighton, the state of the markets, crops, &c. and occasional drawings of Agricultural Implements, &c. are given in this Journal.

The N. E. Farmer is published every Wednesday evening at \$2.50 per annum, payable upon the reception of the first Number.

New subscribers furnished with the back Numbers of the current volume.

Postmasters and others who may be disposed to act as Agents, will please to retain 10 per cent of the moneys which they receive for subscriptions.

GEO. C. BARRETT, Publisher.
Boston, Dec. 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office.

Brandon, Vt. Jan. 1st, 1836.

Barlow Lewis	Miller Augustus
Beardsley Ebenezer	Moon Moses
Bagley Curtis	Peter
Children Penuel Jr	Nailor Peter
Clough Mary	Pond Zebulon
Dwinell James M.	Spafford Merrill
F	Shaw Harry W.
Fuller William	Stephens Richard
G	Sweet Theophilus
Goodnow Jonathan	T
Geraw Nancy	Thomas Zebina
Gates Luther F. 2	Tenney Arathusa
H	W
Hooker Davis	Washburn James
J	Washburn Peter
Johns Melbourne S.	Woodcock Roswell
K	Wheeler John C.
Kirk Michael	GOSHEN
L	Boynton Amos
Luther John L.	Gale Jesse
Lyon Jabez	SUDBURY
Leach Shepherd	Jackson Nathan
	W. H. KEELER, P. M.

ESTRAY CATTLE.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 10th inst. one red three years old STEER, with a notch cut in the right ear, two white feet, and a star in the forehead, appears to have been marked on the rump with tar. Also 2 or 3 years old brindle HEIFER, with the right ear cropped off, and appears to have been marked with tar on the rump. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

MATHEW W. BIRCHARD.
Brandon, Dec. 15th 1835.

GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers are opening a store in the basement story of Frost's building, where they offer for sale, low the following among numerous other articles:

Superior SUGARS of all kinds—loaf and lump—New-Orleans and Havana. Also, New-Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses; Sumatra and Java coffee; chocolate.

An assortment of TEAS, of a superior quality—Young Hyson—Hyson Skin—Green and Gunpowder—Old Hyson—Pouchong—Souchong and Peccoo—all of late importations.

Also bunch, box and keg raisins; figs; prunes; citrons; oranges; lemons; mace; cloves; first rate articles of spice of all kinds; pearlsh; saleratus; spermaceti candles; herring; mackerel; oysters, and FLOUR.

People of the village and vicinity, wishing any of the above named articles, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Inspection of articles for sale will cost them nothing, if they do not wish to purchase.

CHURCH & ENOS.
Brandon, Dec. 31, 1835.

ESTRAY.

Broke into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 9th inst. one red three years old STEER, good size, and a fair handsome steer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MOSES CLOUGH.
Brandon, Jan. 4th, 1836.